

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as indicated:

**[0005]** In a fully implanted cochlear implant system, such as that described in U.S. Patent 6,308,101, the functions of the implant system are split between electronic circuitry contained in two separate housings: (1) an implantable speech processor (ISP) and (2) an implantable cochlear stimulator (ICS). The two housings are coupled to each other through a compact multi-turn coil through mutual inductance, as taught, e.g., in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/346,482, filed 1/17/2003, now issued as U.S. Patent No. 7,054,691 on 5/30/2006, which application and patent are [[is]] assigned to the same assignee as the present application, and which application and patent are [[is]] incorporated herein by reference. In such a system, the implantable speech processor (ISP) receives and transmits control signals through the multi-turn coil, using mutual inductance, by way of an imperceptible amount of energy which couples into the radiating modes. This link is therefore very limited in its transmission and reception range, which is typically only about 10-20 inches.

**[0030]** ~~A preferred type of~~ One exemplary embodiment of a fully implantable system of the type shown in FIG. 1A is a one-piece fully implantable cochlear stimulation system, in which ~~ease~~ the electrode array 17 is adapted for insertion into the cochlea of a user. However, it should be understood that the invention is not limited for use with an implantable cochlear stimulation system. Any type of implantable neural stimulation system that requires occasional or periodic external communications with an external control device, e.g., for the purpose of adjusting the intensity of stimuli parameters, programming or monitoring, may be used with the invention.

**[0037]** The signals passing through antenna 47, whether being transmitted or received, must have a frequency that is a relatively high frequency. Such relatively high frequency, e.g., 400 MHz, allows the signals to radiate over a relatively far distance, e.g., 20-200 feet. This allows a remote unit 50, having an antenna 53, to receive and send such signals, even though the remote unit may be as far as 200 feet away from the ~~receiver repeater~~ 40. In contrast, the relatively lower frequency signals that are sent and received through the repeater coil 42 and

the implanted coils 16 or 18 allow coupling between the coils over a relatively short distance, e.g., only a few inches, such as 4 or 5 inches or less.